■ MODERN LIVING

Tinned elephant from Zambia and sweets in Nepal

KielerNachrichten
LANDESZEITUNG FÜR SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Jürgen Becker, a butcher, received the most unusual of the 2,000 jobs. He flew to Zambia to pack elephants into tins. Elephants in this small copper-producing country in East Africa had become such a menace that even tuskless animals are being shot.

Elephant meat is a delicacy, but such mountains of meat cannot be served up and eaten at one time, so the Zambian government applied to this country's volunteer aid service, the DED, in Bad Godesberg for an expert to organise the slaughtering of elephants and the marketing of fresh and tinned elephant meat.

The DED found Jürgen Becker, a butcher and widely travelled sailor. He agreed to go to Africa to slaughter and market elephants for (depending on the state) 450 to 720 Marks a month, plus 200 Marks monthly to be paid in to a blocked account at home.

Jürgen Becker is one of 1,999 volunteers who have learned and laboured overseas since DED was founded in June 1963. The first volunteers flew out in the autumn of 1964. Then groups were leaving every three months approximately, for South America and the Caribbean, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Equador and Jamaica.

In Africa the DED network soon stretched from Libya and Tunisia to Niger, Upper Volta, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey and Nigeria; from Cameroun and Ethiopia to Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia. In Asia DED volunteers are working in India, Afghanistan, Thailand, Nepal, Iran and Malaysia. They arrive with light baggage and much idealism and scepticism, much expertise and even more good will.

Some countries have been put on the waiting list, as it were, with specific requirements—the Philippines, a few African countries and one South American country which was greatly impressed by the development services of DED workers in neighbouring states.

Three countries are no longer on the DED's waiting list—Libya, Iran and Nigeria. War endangered the lives and hampered the work of DED volunteers. The absence of government agreements and indeed interesting projects slowed progress. An automobile repair team was very welcome in Libya but in Tripoli such repairs were soon regarded as an "unsuitable activity for the development of a country" and DED struck it from its list of projects.

Activities requiring specialist knowledge are now predominant, and greater cohesion between groups working in various countries is being established. Heading the list of projects are training courses in handicrafts and technical work. Then come village and regional development, social work, teaching in primary and advanced schools, agricultural development, industry, trade and administration.

The projects are not so rigidly organised that no scope is allowed for individual initiative. Eggs laid by West Berliner Manfred Sell's hens in Ethiopia are eaten with relish by passengers on the Ethiopian airline. In Nepal a whole kingdom is enjoying sweets made according to an Italian recipe by a baker who left Bonn for want of other occupation.

Not everything went according to plan in DED neither at home in the selection of volunteer, in training and administration, nor in the management of the actual projects in the developing world. The drop in the number of applicants for DED jobs during the economic recession in this country caused some annoyance. The latest figures available are happily again resulting in as much optimism as prevailed when DED was founded under the patronage of John F. Kennedy, Konrad Adenauer and Heinrich Lübke.



A DED surveyor working in Brazil on the Santa Rosa project, a plan to improve Brazilian agriculture (Photo: BWZ)

Some 900 volunteers have meanwhile returned home. Each cost the state about 40,000 Marks—including two years' outlay on advertising, training and administration, travel, kit and salary.

Despite the honours paid to DED on the basis of its success, the organisers have remained sober-headed and critical. Seeing off 161 volunteers in the last week of the old year a DED spokesman complained that international cooperation is still inadequate. This fault, long since recognised in foreign aid policy, is to be remedied with the assistance of a well-known nuclear physicist and philosopher, Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker.

At the request of Bonn's third Minister of Economic Cooperation, Erhard Eppler, is to be appointed administrative chairman of Deutsche Entwicklungsdienst. With this appointment Bonn hopes that Eastern Bloc propaganda will not go to the extreme of accusing DED of pursuing a nuclear arms policy!

This country's Peace Corps has often experienced similar accusations which were totally unfounded. The latest attack by *Pravda* on DED shows how far Moscow is prepared to go with its diatribe.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 3 January 1969)

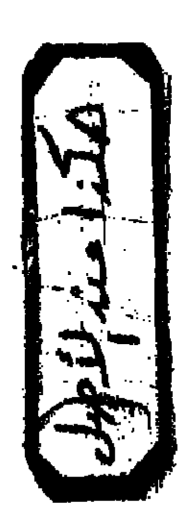
Fewer refugees at Friedland camp

The refugee transit camp in Friedland near Göttingen last year provided temporary accommodation for 10,121 immigrants, most of them from eastern and south-eastern Europe. Figures issued by the camp's authorities show that the number of people who passed through Friedland last year was down 2,515 on the 1967 figure.

The greatest decline was noted in the number of refugees from regions now under Polish. The total of 7,932 was 2,728 less than in 1967.

The number of immigrants from the Soviet Union dropped to 566 from over 1,000 in 1967. About twice the number of immigrants, 1,624, were counted, however, from other European countries and overseas.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 3 January 1969)



Preserving the peace and beauty of the countryside

Bonn has now taken the initiative in vital spheres of nature protection. Legislation is being drawn up that will apply to the country at large governing air pollution, waste disposal, forest onservation and noise abatement. Käte Strobel, the Minister of Health, has been urging the government to take action for some time.

These are the principal bills now under consideration:

The Federal Forestry Bill, which Hermann Höcherl, the Minister of Agriculture, based on proposals put forward by Bundestag parliamentary groups aims at preserving and cultivating woodland and distinguishes the recreative functions of forests from their commercial value and their importance as wild-life preserves.

Free access to forests is to be guaranteed. A forest is to be declared a nature preserve when its functions are such as to justify this decision.

Forests can also be placed under protection for recreation purposes. This will apply particularly to woodland near towns and cities and health resorts. Hunting is also to be restricted in these areas.

The government wants people to have a proper respect for their forests "as indespensible sources of recreation and health open to everyone." The fifteen million acres of woodland covering 29 per cent of the country are exposed to many harmful influences, according to the government. These include erosion, effluence, forest fires, sinking water table levels and intersection by roads. Since the forestry laws generally are rather disorganised and inadequate, Herr Höcherl rightly suggests that legislation covering the entire country should be passed as quickly as possible.

The Waste Disposal Bill concerns the "hygienic collection and disposal of refuse" including domestic garbage, industrial waste, sewage, sludge, waste water, radioactive waste and refuse from rail, sea and air traffic. The Bill was prepared by the Ministry of Health with the assistance of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The main resolutions are that waste disposal must be effected in such a way as to avoid spreading disease among men or animals, polluting air or water, damaging trees or plants and harming in any way national parks or the cultivation of the land. The Bill now being discussed estimates the amount of refuse last year in this country at over 900 million cubic feet.

The government says that 98 per cent of this was "dumped in the most primitive fashion in pits, as it used to be one hundred years ago, without any precautionary measures being taken against the damaging effects of such accumulated waste." It was not only the inadequate laws of local authorities in the matter of waste disposal that induced the government to take swift action but also the fact that laws governing the proper manner of disposal of waste simply did not exist. The government decided that standard laws were long overdue.

The Federal Effluence (or Emission) Bill concerns protection against air pollution an excessive noise. What are emissions? The government Bill says they are air polutions, including noises and shocks that are either harmful to people's health or hamper people or are a strain on them in some way, or on animals and plants.

To protect the population against these hazards is, according to the Bill, a public duty. "In an organised economic unit such as the Federal Republic, and in view of the progressive economic integration of Europe, laws should be passed with as wide a validity as possible stipulating technical requirements that take economic conditions into consideration."

Legislation already passed in Federal states in these spheres are evaluated in a positive light by the Ministry of Health, but some regulations deviate on important points. This cannot be tolerated especially in the matter of protection against effluence in view of the "permanent existence in our environment of cancerous substances" hazardous to the entire community. This again makes it necessary to take precautions that will benefit the entire population.

Noise abatement is also a problem that affects the country at large, making general provisions applicable in all Federal states essential. In the case of industrial noise especially the Bill proposes a number of preventive measures, for example, the use of less noisy manufacturing processes such as welding instead of riveting or forging presses instead of forging hammers.

Other suggestions are the combination of noisy working methods so that noise-free intervals will be possible. Also precautions against excessive hammer or impact noises.

If such abatement measures are not feasible or can only be partly effected, the Bill suggests that workers in industrial plant with more than 85 decibels should be given hearing tests. These then are the long-awaited government measures to protect natural regions and mitigate the environmental problems now affecting the community. In many ways they represent nothing new—in several Federal states similar measures have already been put into effect with some success. But these local regulations remain fragmentary and are necessarily limited in their effect because they are not part of a general programme to improve conditions. Only when founded on a broad legislative basis can such measures have a lasting effect from which future generations will profit.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 27 December 1968)

The German Tribune

Hamburg, 28 January 1969
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Caution and consultation are Nixon's key-words

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG · VEREINIGT MIT Deutsche Zeitung

What Bonn and the countries of Western Europe in general expect of President Nixon can be said in a few words: more consultation, greater American interest in the Old World and caution at every step in international politics. These are modest wishes but there is more to them than meets the eye.

They are modest insofar as nothing more was asked of the Johnson administration — and, indeed, every attempt was made to comply. At the same time it is a fair amount to ask, since as far as the United States is concerned upgrading Europe is out of the question unless Western Europe achieves a greater degree of economic and political integration or, to use a new "in" word, a clearer sense of identity.

Bonn and its allies are looking towards President Nixon with guarded optimism — an epithet that goes for the new administration as a whole. Public opinion in America and the Western world often thinks of a new American President as having won the treble chance. Everything, it is felt, will change for the better; the pot of gold is round the corner.

This was the general feeling when General Eisenhower was elected, when President Kennedy came out ahead and, to a lesser extent, when Mr Johnson won his landslide victory in 1964. All too often, alas, the hopes have soon been disappointed. Mr Nixon's election did not result in a haze of euphoria, nor has he promised to lead his country and the world towards a glowing future.

America today is counting its liabilities rather than its assets. This is depressing enough, but on the other hand a realistic assessment of the possibilities is some guarantee that disappointment will not set in later. Richard Nixon stands every chance of disproving his critics and getting off to a better and faster start than is generally predicted.

For the time being this country can view developments calmly. In foreign policy at least President Nixon's opinions are not unknown. He will not conceive a new grand design. His foreign policy will differ only in emphasis from that of his predecessor, but shifts in emphasis can be important.

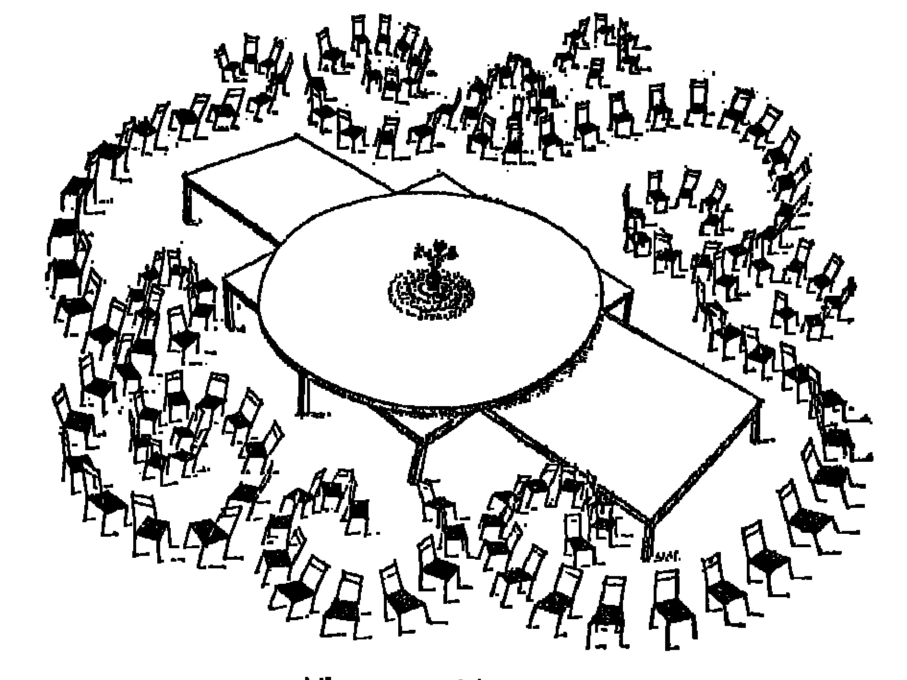
In the weeks that have passed since his victory at the polls he has carefully considered each and every move. He will now have to get his hand in but even then no great surprises are to be expected.

The non-proliferation treaty will probably be ratified shortly and Bonn will be under a certain amount of pressure, but there has been more than enough time to adjust to this state of affairs.

Demands for as generous an arrangement as possible under the terms of the offset agreement for the foreign exchange costs of stationing British and American troops in this country and for more energetic defence efforts on Europe's part, voiced again at the recent Nato conference in Brussels, have not been heard for the last time.

European integration will remain one of America's foreign policy goals and President Nixon will be as little able to come to terms with General de Gaulle as his predecessors have been.

The dialogue with Moscow will continue but greater caution will be exercised, as Defence Secretary Laird has already indicated.



Vietnam table game!

(Cartoon: Marie Marcks/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

This greater caution in respect of an agreement between East and West will undoubtedly provide Bonn with an opportunity of bringing its views more into play but it can in any case be taken as read that the search for new contacts with Moscow will not head the Nixon administration's list of priorities.

Vietnam and the Middle East will occupy pride of place, and the Middle East may soon be the more dangerous of the two. De Gaulle's latest moves have only added fuel to the fire, which is bound to put difficulties in the way of the rapprochement between France and the United States of which there has been so much talk lately.

People in this country realise full well that America has more serious problems to master at home than abroad. In the past few years, particularly since the Cuban crisis, the world has learnt to live with the bomb. It is no longer worried to the same extent that major catastrophe might strike as a result of defiance or carelessness. What the civilised world, particularly the West, has yet to learn is to live with itself in reason and order.

Modern Western society has yet to come to terms with relative affluence and the welfare state, least of all in the United States, where the process of adaptation to the modern world is made particularly difficult by certain structural weaknesses and by racial differences.

Every little success President Nixon achieves in the way of integration in the United States itself will be a triumph. Even the most powerful man in the world is bound to appear small and helpless in the face of challenges of this order. As John Adams, George Washington's successor as President, once said: "No one who has himself been President would care to congratulate a friend on being elected."

Heinz Murmann
(Handelsblatt, 20 January 1969)

IN THIS ISSUE

Vietnam peace in our troubled times?



Is the end of the seven years of bloodshed in Vietnam in sight? The general public have grown so accustomed to the war that there has been very little response to the news that a new phase of negotiations has begun in Paris.

The commencement of serious talks coincides with the inauguration of President Nixon but not even the modest amount of progress that has been made would have been possible had not Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon pulled together in the past few months and forced Saigon to toe the line.

The atmosphere has changed not only in Washington but also in Moscow and Peking, even though each of the great powers may well expect different things of a successful outcome to the negotiations

It was accordingly not only wishful thinking that prompted Averell Harriman to comment that the participants would not have put in an appearance had they not had a peaceful settlement in mind. His successor, Henry Cabot Lodge, has recently gone so far as to call himself an advocate of a compromise peace, which can hardly be said to have been an official viewpoint in Washington in the past.

Obviously preparatory contacts have taken place behind the scenes of the protracted protocol talks in Paris. It is surely not a bad sign that the four delegations, meeting in the Hotel Majestic on 18 January, agreed to the setting-up of a liaison committee that might be able to argue out compromise solutions to stalemated issues behind closed doors.

The background to the talks that are now getting under way is, on the other hand, depressing. Memories of Korea are none too cheerful either. In 1953, after two years and seventeen days of talks, an armistice agreement was signed but has still to lead to lasting peace. Yet the past is never repeated exactly.

In Vietnam bringing about an end to fighting could prove easier, while arranging a political peace settlement might even prove more difficult.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 January 1969)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Lyndon Johnson's farewell to the corridors of power

GRACEFULL WITHDRAWAL AIDS ADMINISTRATION CHANGE

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

Lyndon Baines Johnson smoothed the path for his successor with decided courtesy. Never in the history of the United States have such gestures of respect been exchaned at the hand-over of power as on this occasion.

LBJ conveyed an impression of balance, of conciliatoriness: unusual features of a complex personality that in the past has been described as follows:

"His presence is like that of a restless tiger in a cage. He is a man of great vitality, exuberance, ruggedness and imperiousness combined with weaknesses that are so absurd that they are almost disarming ... at times arrogant, then embarrassingly unassuming again, cunning but self-defeating, a manipulator of people who was nonetheless unable to communicate with the nation ..."

Johnson cannot be understood unless he is seen as a daemonic mixture of good and evil elements, a mixture that almost predestined him for involvement in complications comparable with a Greek tragedy which eventually brought about his downfall. Even the catharsis of 31 March 1968 formed part of the action.

Mr Johnson's softer touch in the final days of his administration can simply be explained as the resignation of a man who has failed. After gaining such a devastating victory over Senator Goldwater in 1964 his fall was all the greater.

In the end he could not even move freely in his own country for fear of unfriendly demonstrations and the conspicuous absence of the Soviet ambassador made it clear that the Kremlin was no longer interested in him.

He even had to suffer the humiliation of having his nominee for the post of chief justice of the Supreme Court, one of the most important prerogatives of the President, boycotted by the Senate. Mr Johnson was unable to appear at his party's Chicago convention because his presence would have caused open uproar.

Yet it is wrong to assume that all this has made the outgoing President feel a sense of personal failure. Mr Johason's calmness is probably based on the conviction that in the end history will bear him out.

LBJ's achievements and mistakes are as extreme as his broad Texan nature. The corpus of domestic legislation collectively referred to as the Great Society, a term which has fallen into disuse of late, is unparalleled in American history. In 1965, at the height of his power, he pushed all the social reforms through Congress that had been postponed since the days of the New Deal.

In March 1965, when a protest march of coloured people campaigning for civil rights was stopped forcibly by the police in Alabama, Mr Johnson, the first US President from the South, did what no other President had dared to do since the Civil War. He called on Congress to approve legislation legalising the intervention of Federal power to defend Southern Negroes' right to vote. Congress agreed.

Social security, medicare for old people, education programmes in the slums, the anti-poverty programme, subsidised housing, model towns, full employment—a flood of laws eliminated the backlog of welfare legislation, yet at the same time gave rise to needs that could not be fulfilled form one day to the next. Bloody race riots cast shadows of ominous crisis.

The unrest originally resulted from President Johnson's 1965 decision to escalate and Americanise the war in Vietnam by sending large numbers of US troops to the South. The Tet offensive of early 1968 proved the political failure of this intervention in a foreign civil war.

Mr Johnson felt his authority, even his ability to govern, decline. His decision not to stand again, together with the end to aerial bombardment of the North and the beginning of peace talks, was an almost despairing attempt to regain credibility. The personal sacrifice brought partial success. No one has suggested that he should go back on this sacrifice.

There can, nevertheless, be little doubt that Mr Johnson does not regret his Vietnam policy. This is due to his intellectual ties with the world of ideas of the thirties and forties. Roosevelt was not only the instigator of the New Deal but also the wartime President who had learnt the lesson of Munich: that aggression must be countered from the start since appeasement leads only to larger-scale wars later.

As Senate majority leader during General Eisenhower's Presidency Mr Johnson was the most powerful ally of Republican Secretary of State Dulles, who translated this philosophy into a worldwide network of alliances.

When, early in 1965, President Johnson was told by his military advisers that the South Vietnamese would collapse unless a strong expeditionary force were sent out he acted in accordance with the world policeman theory that he had taken over from previous administrations and already applied in the hasty occupation of the Dominican Republic.

But this world policeman role was no longer to the liking of most Americans, particularly the young. The problems of the Depression no longer interested the Affluent Society. When all was said and done, President Johnson represented everything that the anti-Establishment abhorred in the existing order and everything that their new ethic, refusal to fight in Vietnam, forbade them.

Despite a high level of intelligence Mr Johnson has not made much intellectual progress since the thirties, whereas America left the ideas of the thirties behind it at an ever faster pace during his five years in office.

And so it was that the President and the people seemed to be living in different eras. This, and not the fact that others, the Kennedys, for instance, were educated at Harvard while he only went to a small teachers' training college in Texas, is the real origin of the intellectual alienation from which Mr Johnson's Presidency increasingly suffered. Vietnam was merely its most painful theatre.

Herbert von Borch
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 January 1969)

No end yet to the Czech struggle

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Recent events in Czechoslovakia show that the struggle between reformers and capitulators to Moscow is far from over. Printing workers resorted to direct action to halt the advance of the capitulators, something unheard-of in a communist country. The first issue of a new Czech party journal, edited by Josef Svestka, who as editor of *Rude Pravo* had to seek Soviet protection on the first day of the occupation, was unable to appear because the compositors refused to set an article that did not accord with the post-January principles.

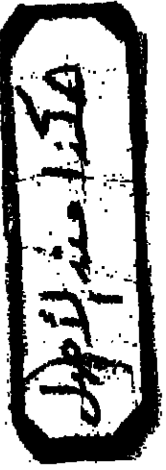
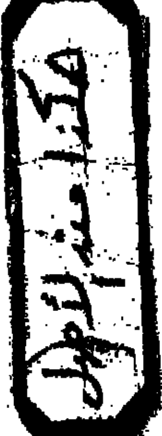
The publication of an anti-Smrkovsky brochure suffered the same fate and the printing workers announced that the same would happen to all publications that are not in line with the views of the reformers.

In the course of the metalworkers' conference it became clear that these are the beginnings of a kind of trade union co-government. When a representative of the party leadership defended Gustav Husak's attacks on Josef Smrkovsky and his supporters he was shouted down.

But the opponents of reform are not remaining silent. When Soviet delegation leader Katushev stated that his delegation had utilised their fourteen-day stay to convey to the workers of Czechoslovakia the cordial feelings of the Soviet Union his words were belied by military activity. At the same time Moscow announced that fresh manoeuvres were to be held in Czechoslovakia.

Since the Kremlin well knows that the Czechs and Slovaks have unhappy memories of the last manoeuvres announcements of this kind can only be interpreted as a threat. But the increasing gravity of the fight over the posts of the reformers, as evidenced by trade union resolutions, makes it appear likely that threats will have as little success in 1969 as they did in 1968.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 January 1969)

'Let's talk,' say the Russians

Moscow has lost no time. Almost as soon as Richard Nixon has taken up residence in the White House the Russians have suggested that the world's super-powers should meet to discuss political problems.

The Soviets are anxious to discuss with the new American administration methods of limiting defensive and offensive nuclear systems. Last year Moscow and Washington had reached a point when discussions could be opened, but the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia caused the break-down of these contacts.

It was, however, obvious to observers that this interruption in talks would not last long. Both sides have an interest in limiting nuclear systems if only because costs of building and maintaining them are so great.

The Russians have hastened to make the first move because in the past few weeks president-elect Nixon and his Defense Secretary Laird have maintained a provocative silence.

Both sides are of the view that the world has reached a stage when discussion of important political problems is vital, although America's friends want Washington to enter talks from a position of strength.

There is a danger of a renewed arms race and the Russians are anxious to know where the new man in the White House stands.

The Russians could link discussions of the limitation of arms production with some kind of agreement over the Czech problem.

There are now new possibilities for reconciliation between the East and the West as well as a greater chance for acceptance of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. One of the aims of Russian policy has been to make sure that the Federal Republic is a signatory to this treaty.

Russia's policy is not only to open talks with the Americans but also to ensure that the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is more widely accepted.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 January 1969)

Stockholm's unexpected recognition of Hanoi

Sweden's surprising decision to establish diplomatic relations with North Vietnam has confronted the other Scandinavian countries with a fait accompli. Government reactions in Oslo and Copenhagen accordingly bear witness to an undertone of disappointment that Sweden has gone it alone.

Even so, Sweden is apparently determined to pursue a foreign policy of more active neutrality and emphasise its independence of either bloc. It seems likely that Castro's Cuba will also be accorded diplomatic recognition in the foreseeable future.

For the time being, however, Sweden does not intend to go any further. Foreign Minister Thorsten Nilsson has been quick to deny reports that recognition of the Soviet Zone of Germany is on the cards.

Domestic reasons appear to have been the main motive behind the surprising decision to recognise Hanoi. America's Vietnam policy has grown unpopular with the general public, the political parties and large sectors of the government. To this extent the Erlander government's decision was motivated by domestic policy considerations, but there are some indications that Hanoi itself has been at work.

It is in North Vietnam's interest to make use of America's inability to act until the Nixon administration takes over. Sweden's decision has certainly strengthened the North Vietnamese negotiators' position at the Paris peace talks.

(DIE WELT, 13 January 1969)

The German Tribune

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POLITICS

Is the Grand Coalition here to stay?

BONN POLITICIANS ARE RELUCTANT TO COMMIT THEMSELVES

DIE ZEIT
WOCHENZEITUNG
FÜR POLITIK, WIRTSCHAFT, HANDEL UND KULTUR

Will the Grand Coalition be continued after the Bundestag elections in autumn this year? Politicians in Bonn are reluctant to commit themselves. When asked about this the usual reply is that the electorate must decide.

True enough the electorate will have the first word but perhaps not the last one. If the relative positions of both parties change considerably—whether it is that the Social Democratic Party falls behind or the Christian Democratic Union forges ahead—the willingness to form a coalition government, especially of those parties who put up a poor show will waiver. Then if the party leadership determined to continue the Grand Coalition the decision would meet with stiff opposition from the own rank and file.

If both major parties lose the same number of votes predictions are more difficult to make. If the National Democratic Party is excluded from the Bundestag there may be a desire to form an alliance with the Free Democrats.

If, however, the NPD make such headway that neither of the two major parties can secure a safe majority with the FDP there will be no alternative but to maintain the Grand Coalition.

As things are presently the positions of the SPD and CDU will hardly change to any noticeable extent. No one expects the NPD vote to be so large that not even a coalition of the CDU/CSU with the FDP would be possible.

In other words there will be considerable latitude of movement. Besides the situation in Stuttgart, where neither the Social Democrats nor the Free Democrats were prepared to join the coalition government will hardly be repeated.

The FDP, at least, if they do not make a good showing and they are not expected to do so even by the optimists of the party, would be prepared to join a coalition if only to prevent a revision of the electoral laws.

In short it is essential to reckon with the possibility that the electorate will not relieve politicians of the decision, whether or not to form a coalition. It is sensible, therefore, to consider what leanings towards coalition prevail in the various parties—as well as what obstacles party members see, for such a course of action.

No enthusiasm at grass-roots

Conrad Ahlers, deputy government spokesman, made the point recently that the continuation of the present government coalition was being more favourably considered by senior party members than by backbenchers. Speaking generally it can be said that the further down the political machine one goes the less enthusiasm for a coalition is encountered.

Cabinet members have grown accustomed to each other. Even ministers such as Franz Josef Strauss and Gerhard Stoltenberg, who are ideologically far removed from the SPD, are quite satisfied with the coalition arrangement. There is in fact only one real outsider, who is of the opinion that this Coalition is inadequate. This is Gerhard Schröder.

It is almost certain that Chancellor Kiesinger favours continuing the Grand Coalition without, however, excluding the possibility of a small coalition. The Chancellor seems to assume that his party can best be controlled with the assistance of the SPD.

The SPD leadership has no opponent of the Grand Coalition so determined as Gerhard Schröder in the CDU. Herbert Wehner, Minister of All-German Affairs, whose long-term aim is to see established in this country a two-party system, will want to prolong the Grand Coalition if it is possible. In his view such a Coalition will make it possible to change the electoral system and open the way to two-party government.

Clearly Herbert Wehner bases his views on the hope that the SPD will have drawn even with the CDU/CSU by 1973.

Helmut Schmidt, parliamentary leader of the SPD, was a committed advocate of the Grand Coalition in 1966 and still favours its continuation, although he has expressed reservations on the reliability of the liberal elements.

SPD chairman Willy Brandt originally the most sceptical member of the SPD executive is less disapproving of the Grand Coalition as he used to be.

The most sceptical in the SPD

After the Czech crisis Willy Brandt realised that the key men in the CDU, Kiesinger and Barzel, loyally defended his foreign policy. No radical shift of mood occured over the Czech affair as did over the Hungary affair in 1956.

People close to Willy Brandt consider that the Grand Coalition was responsible for the SPD not falling into disfavour. Generally speaking it seems as if the desire to continue Brandt's present foreign policy will be a decisive factor for the SPD chairman at future coalition talks. This will mean that the SPD will join the government in any event, whether with the CDU/CSU or the FDP.

If it is said that Willy Brandt has revised his views on the Grand Coalition it is clear that his party has followed suit. Opposition is no longer so vehement. Among the trade unions the view that the SPD could profit by joining a coalition has gained currency.

In any event the SPD leadership is looking forward without too much anxiety to the extraordinary party conference scheduled for next spring. If the Nuremberg party conference had been sustained the delegates could have knocked ideas of a continuation of the Grand Coalition by passing a motion to that effect. Now few expect that such a motion will be tabled.

The general view is that the SPD (the shock of the Stuttgart state elections having worn off to some extent) can now move with greater confidence in the Coalition. Later surveys indicate that the Social Democrats are running neck to neck with the Christian Democrats. This has done much to boost the moral of Brandt's party.

True the SPD leadership can offer no resolute and articulate speaker in favour of a small coalition, but this possibility is not excluded. The prime condition would be—beside considerations of the election outcome that would make such a government formation possible—that the FDP convinces the SPD of its suitability as a coalition partner.

The election of the Federal President may be taken as a test case. Should the FDP divide its votes equally between the two candidates, both major parties would see this as confirmation of their suspicions that the FDP lacks essential unity and is therefore unreliable and unsuitable for the government benches.

If the vote falls to Schröder the SPD would feel confirmed once and for all in the view that the FDP, as a third party, is either unwilling or unable to effect a change of emphasis in the power structure. Then it could easily turn out that the SPD, indignant at the FDP, could pass a resolution on the introduction of a majority voting system for 1973 at their party conference to be held soon after the presidential election.

Whatever happens the decision whether or not to form a coalition will also decide the electoral reform issue. Another Grand Coalition would certainly alter the election system. A small coalition, no matter how it was composed, would guarantee the retention of the present system.

The main ideological obstacle in the way of a Coalition between the SPD and FDP is the dispute over social welfare policy, especially the issue of worker participation in management. The main stumbling block in the way of a coalition between the CSU/CDU and the FDP is the conviction, widespread in the CSU/CDU, that the FDP are as leftish as they are unreliable. The main objection to a Grand Coalition would be that the right-wing of the CSU/CDU especially that of the CSU, is at present anxious for a confrontation with the Social Democrats.

Rolf Zundel
(DIE ZEIT, 17 January 1969)

Military merger to improve leadership

Kieler Nachrichten
LANDESZEITUNG FÜR SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Reservists and the Bundeswehr are to be merged under a single chain of command as from 1 February, according to a recently issued statement from the Ministry of Defence.

This re-organisation will bring the number of serving men in the army to 308,000, 30,000 reservists and 278,000 Bundeswehr troops.

The new organisation will be under the command of Lieutenant-General Schnez, Inspector-General of the Bundeswehr.

The Ministry of Defence says that the purpose of this merger is to give more effective leadership to the armed forces. Training facilities will also be made more effective as well as being less costly.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 15 January 1969)

The Bundeswehr, money and technology

SELF-CRITICISM MUST NOT BE SILENCED

Frankfurter
Neue Presse

Allocations for the Bundeswehr have been increased by the Federal government by 2,500 million Marks. Within the context of Nato planning and under the shadow of the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia this may seem necessary. But money alone cannot solve Bundeswehr's problems. This was made clear in a recent Bundestag debate.

The Bundeswehr certainly needs the most modern, which implies the most expensive, equipment available today. The defence of the country, however, does not depend on programmed computers alone. Bundeswehr technology is not so advanced that a few experts can make the army effective in times of crisis.

If matters ever came to a head the call for a professional army would no longer be silenced with assurances that all would be well having available a citizens' army.

Things have not yet come to this pass. The Bundeswehr, the public and the government are still concerned with the spirit of the Bundeswehr. This is an old concept that rears its head from time to time, expecially since the idea of 'a citizen in uniform' became a point of issue.

Such concepts, however, have been found inadequate and are avoided now in most debates dealing with national defence.

The morale of the troops points up today the more negative side, covering annoyance over the injustice of obligatory national service and anxiety over the increased number of conscientious objectors. At least on these two issues the government agrees that something must be done. Many proposals have been made, but until now the government has taken no definite stand, leading to a revision of the position.

Such courses of action are, of course, difficult, but if the initiative is not taken quickly and energetically annoyance will increase, much to the detriment of the quality of leadership in the Bundeswehr.

Compared with these issues anxiety over the social status of the Bundeswehr is of secondary importance. This status, has taken shape in recent years more freely and naturally than many within the Bundeswehr believed or wanted to believe.

The officer corps, non-commissioned ranks and the ranks discussed matters in messes and canteens endlessly. False ambition, personal indignation and over sensitivity are involved and can certainly do damage to efficiency, to the extent that the authorities take little action to remedy this situation.

It is far more important to improve service agreements for long-term officers and men, ensuring that the channels of promotion are available for all with talent.

Procedures for making complaints should also be improved since most complaints come from non-commissioned officers.

The interests of the Bundeswehr as a system of defence can if properly interpreted correspond with the interests of the community at large. This means that the Bundestag and government cannot be made a jack-of-all trades expected as if by magic to solve all problems that exist.

Within the Bundeswehr itself enough problems exist which should be solved by the general staff. This should be done without conspiracies of one sort or another. It should not be up to the Bundestag for example, to decide how men should salute officers. Although a calm has fallen on the activities of the more aggressive reformers the voice of self-criticism should not be silenced entirely in the spate of complaints that have been coming in.

Friedrich Herzog
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 16 January 1969)

OPERA

Science fiction theme in operatic form

GIAN- CARLO MENOTTI PREMIERED IN HAMBURG

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

On the day Apollo 8 was launched towards the moon, people on earth already had the opportunity to get to know beings from other planets. The Globolinks had landed on the stage of the Hamburg Staatsoper. But no one shouted, "Help, help." Everyone cried, "Bravo, bravo!"

A science fiction story in operatic form: the idea did not turn out to be a dissertation on the theory of life but a festival of total theatre. *Help, Help, the Globolinks,* commissioned by Rolf Liebermann and conceived, composed and produced by Gian-Carlo Menotti, enchanted not only adults who regard enthusiasm for sub-culture as absolutely "in" at present, but also children to whom Menotti dedicated this "opera for children and those who love children."

The story of the opera is: a traditional polyphonic overture is interrupted by the voice of a radio announcer. He reports that beings from another planet have been sighted on earth. The Globolinks.

The Globolinks are dangerous; whoever they touch loses his voice and turns into a Globolink within a few hours. But they are not invincible. The sound of musical instruments upsets them and forces them to take flight.

Children are returning from their holidays. Suddenly the school bus stops. The landscape is transformed, becoming uncanny. Glittering, vibrating figures approach the bus. But the children are in the know; for the time being they can keep the Globolinks at bay by tooting the horn. But for how long?

Someone must fetch help, but only someone who can defend himself through music must be allowed to venture along the road to school. But almost all the children have left their musical instruments at home. Only little Emily took her violin with her on holiday—to practise! So, bravely playing her violin, Emily disappears into the darkness.



A scene from Menotti's 'Globolinks' with scenic designs by Nicolas Schöffer
(Photo: Fritz Peyer)

In the meantime the headmaster of the school has got worried about why the children have not arrived. The teachers and janitors are also extremely anxious. Then to cap it all, the music teacher bustles in; she is rather over-sugary and obviously an ex-primadonna.

She says she has just been into the music room and discovered that none of the children took their instruments with them on holiday to practise. She is getting more and more worked up when the headmaster—with a touch of tragic irony comments that the world will not come to an end if there is a little less music and singing.

But he is immediately punished for saying this. Exhausted by all the excitment, he dozes off slightly and the Globolinks slip into the room and touch him. From now on the headmaster can only utter confused gurgling sounds and the syllable "la".

Events start moving fast; the teachers and janitors arm themselves with the instruments the children left behind and led by Madame Euterpova, the music teacher, march off fiddling, trumpeting and drumming to save the children. They arrive not a second too soon!

The Globolinks have already got used to the sound of the motor horn, and anyway the battery is nearly flat. But the massive crescendo of music soon puts the Globolinks to flight at last. Emily, who lost her way, is brought to safety at the last minute. And the anti-musical headmaster, who is already growing wings, goes off with the Globolinks to their planet. Is this fair? Does one feel sorry for him?

The story is witty and dramatically effective but it can only take half the credit for the enormous success of the evening. When the curtain rises, there is a burst of spontaneous applause. The applause is for Nicolas Schöffer of Paris who created the world of the Globolinks for Menotti: kinetic sculptures, light metal towers which are about fifteen feet high, decked with mirrors, and which glitter as they revolve. Sometimes they are seen behind a screen and look like threatening silhouettes and at other times they emit a kaleidoscope of colour. This is both beautiful and menacing at the same time.

After the performance a mother commented, "The frightening and horrific aspects of these apparatuses are like a rebirth of the old, awesome forests of fairy-tales in the present technological age. I like this." This is very pertinent but is only half right.

Today children and young people are so at home in this technological world that they are less likely to get the creeps than adults. They are familiar with psychedelic lighting effects from beat clubs, or if they are a little older, from soul clubs, and they know what snappy electronic music sounds like from the latest Beatles record.

Menotti is aware of this and so his Globolinks are certainly frightening but they are also rather quaint. Dressed completely in white, they constantly bow gravely to one another for no apparent reason, wagging their posteriors as they do so, and they look like penguins in cylinders.

The music falls into two categories. Electronic sounds, similar to those produced by musically gifted sound engineers for radio plays, are used to characterise the non-human beings. Menotti's music for the human sphere suits this children's opera admirably. The music itself is playful.

The composer boldly takes himself by the scruff of the neck and drags himself out of the mainstream of aesthetic and social development. Then, the triad flourishes happily; dissonance regains its traditional significance, namely horror and fright.

But one is constantly reconciled to the music by the parodistic elements—no operatic style is spared this treatment—and by the composer's ability to write in a variety of styles. Arlene Saunders as Madame Euterpova, is, in particular, able to relish in melting bel canto and highly dramatic intervals. And she makes use of this opportunity with remarkable dramatic verve and unrelenting humour.

Edith Mathis as Emily, Orpheus' sister, provided a beautiful contrast with her acid lyrics. Raymond Wolansky gave a pleasing and towards the end touching performance as the headmaster; he never confused a powerful baritone rendering with shouting, and particularly in the duet with Arlene Saunders he showed how much he enjoyed being the person giving the orders in a more burlesque situation than in *Arabella*.

The first half of the evening was taken up by a performance of *Amahl and the Night Visitors* — rather like a Christmas fable before a New Year farce. Menotti wrote this one-act work in 1951 for American television.

In the Hamburg production Mathias Misselwitz, a twelve-year-old schoolboy, played the crippled shepherd-boy, Amahl, with disarming candour. A miracle suddenly enables the boy to walk, when the three kings portrayed by Jerry J. Jennings, William Workman and Noel Mangin, dressed in the most splendid costumes, spend the night in the poor shepherd's hut on their way to Bethlehem. The performance was extremely moving, especially coming before the fun and games of *Help, Help, the Globolinks*.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 December 1968)

Wolfgang Sawallisch to take over in Munich

Musical director Wolfgang Sawallisch of Hamburg is to take over as musical director of the Bavarian state opera in September 1971. He will be available to fulfill the responsibilities of this post eight months each year. The contract was signed in Munich by Sawallisch, the director of the state opera Rennert and the Bavarian Minister of Education Huber.

But from now until he takes over his new appointment, Sawallisch will participate in the work of the opera company in a planning and advisory capacity. The 45-year-old musical director was born in Munich. He will be Joseph Keilberth's successor.

Sawallisch's appointment as musical director of the Bavarian state opera will not affect his work as director of the Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra. According to the Hamburg Senate, this has been agreed in discussions between the Senator for Cultural Affairs Kramer and Bavarian Education Minister Huber. At Sawallisch's request, his commitments in Hamburg will be mentioned in the Munich contract.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 January 1969)



Dortmund opera house premiers a genuine German musical



DIE ZEIT

Mister Poppkorn or The Journey to Rothenburg, a musical by Hartmann-Goertz with music by Franz Josef Breuer, was recently premiered at the Dortmund opera house. After forty minutes of the performance there was a half-hour interval, and the audience may have begun to fear the worst. A musical by two German authors need not necessarily be bad, but what had happened up to that point?

A very rich American wants to celebrate his sixtieth birthday in Rothenburg ob der Tauber. He wallows in sentimental memories, especially as his forefathers came from the neighbouring town of Ochsenfurth. Every day a comic piano teacher plays old German melodies to him. In the meantime the hotel staff fall over themselves to fulfill Mr Poppkorn's every wish.

The romantic ex-German would not be a true American if during his visit to this country he did not want to expand his flourishing food firm—popcorn at a football match, popcorn while watching TV, popcorn as often as chewing gum—by acquiring a well-known Nuremberg gingerbread factory. Thanks to a considerable gift of popcorn, the town of Rothenburg is to be enabled to carry out maintenance work on its old buildings. At the end of the musical, a memorial plaque to the noble donor fixed on the town wall is officially unveiled.

Apart from the remarkable stage technique of the Dortmund company and the clever set, two main features stood out: the music by Breuer, and the musical production for which the director Harry Fleck and the guest choreographer Heinz Schmiedel must both be given credit.

Beginning with a song accompanied by an accordion, the composer deliberately set about his task slowly. But the earcatching hits gradually mount up and in the end the last verse of a parody on high society was repeated three times while the audience clapped in time with the music.

As a composer of musicals, Breuer does not break with the traditional link with operetta. However, his score which includes a percussion section and stereophonic echo effects is just right for a musical. The chorus passages were broadcast over loudspeakers. The soloists—singing, speaking and dancing actors—deserved all praise!

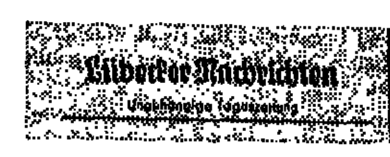
Is this at last a German musical which is worth seeing and hearing? Yes and *no*. As a musical, comic treatment of a German theme *Mister Poppkorn* is still too near the operetta tradition. But the work can be treated as a musical, and this is what was done in Dortmund.

(DIE ZEIT, 3 January 1969)

THINGS SEEN

Master Albrecht Altdorfer's works in Bremen exhibition

FINE EXAMPLE OF DANUBE SCHOOL OF PAINTING



Lübecker Nachrichten

Early in the sixteenth century a group of painters in Regensburg, Passau, Vienna and elsewhere developed the art of the Danube school. For the first time in Germany painters concentrated on landscape and the life of the people, maintaining this contact with the people and popular traditions even in works with religious themes.

These artists were imaginative and natural, uncomplicatedly realistic and romantic, and obviously under the spell of the Italian Renaissance. The salient features of their art were a good sense of proportion and turbulent moods for exceptional light effects and sky patterns. Their figures are often dramatic, the Gothic tradition is still alive, although Renaissance influences already seem to be accompanied by baroque elements.

The main representative of the Danube School was Albrecht Altdorfer of Regensburg. He lived from 1480 to 1538. Several of his pictures, such as *Die Alexanderschlacht* (1529) with its sea of lancers and rare deluge of light under a fantastic sky, are now famous throughout the world. Altdorfer's importance as a graphic artist is now documented in an exhibition assembled by the Bremen Kunsthalle.

The exhibition includes 106 of the signed items listed in Franz Winzinger's index of Altdorfer's works, including 125 woodcuts dated from 1500 on, 78 copperplates from 1506 and 37 etchings from 1510. Several etchings and engravings are especially rare. Only three prints have survived from the beautifully etched landscape with the wall of rock, and seven prints of another charming scene with spruce trees.

More than 1,000 prints are known to have been made of some woodcuts, notably those with devotional or pilgrimage scenes. Of these often less than fifty have survived, and very few of these are good prints, such as the Kunsthalle assembled.

What is the most striking quality of these prints? Altdorfer is a miniaturist, so his graphic works are also on a tiny scale. Many woodcuts measure only about three inches by two.

The tiniest prints are found among the copperplates, a putto and a boy Hercules killing snakes. Unlike other renowned miniaturists of the sixteenth century, however, Altdorfer's art even within such demanding limits has a winged quality, his physiognamies are vivid and at times the visionary in him is recognised.

His imagination seems to know no bounds. It is this wealth of interesting detail at his command that gives distinctive life even to the standard-bearers and musicians of the woodcuts of Emperor Maximilian's triumphal march, which other artists, including Dürer, worked in wood. In some small-scale works Altdorfer's compulsive imagination could result in an overgrowth of detail. But the artist is careful to avoid unnecessary trimmings, so that although the detail is copious it is never enervating. The fifty tiny woodcuts in a sequence entitled *The Fall and Redemption of Humanity* are the best example of this.

Graphic art was concerned mainly with religious, Greek and Roman themes, offering welcome opportunities for nude studies. Also ornaments and richly adorned vessels as patterns, say, for goldsmiths. Other subjects included characters and scenes from everyday life, from farm workers to fiddlers and courting couples.

What distinguishes Altdorfer is that he was really the first German artist to portray landscapes graphically, while retaining romantic, dramatic elements. Also in Altdorfer internal dimensions acquire new significance. From his art it is obvious that he was also an architect.

Rarely had there been graphic works before his with such little aimless components, in whose depths such magical moods prevailed and whose objectivity was never overpowering.

Altdorfer borrowed directly from the latest trends in fountains, buildings and structures, and his art contained very early elements of the New Renaissance. What he borrowed from the new movement he enhanced by blending it artistically with still vital Gothic traditions in a formal whole.

Altdorfer was also one of the first sixteenth century artists to employ coloured woodcuts. His use of four to six coloured blocks for his Virgin Mary (1519) was for that time exceptional. With certain of his black and white woodcuts he achieved an almost copperplate-like effect with dense and closely interwoven line structures.

New modes of presentation, the exploration of the new dawn of creative activity, are the mainsprings of Altdorfer's art. The novelty presented did not rouse the indignation of his contemporaries. In many ways Altdorfer is a popular artist, in the best sense. He was greatly respected in his lifetime.

In 1519 Altdorfer was elected a member of the Regensburg Council. He was not a very active member, it seems. He did not object when the Council decided to expel Jews. Altdorfer died in 1538, a wealthy man.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 3 January 1969)

Art in red and white

The "psycho objects" of French artist Jean-Pierre Raynaud, shown for the first time in this country in Stuttgart, are less interesting than their psychological background. Judging by the exhibits in the huge, almost empty hall of the Stuttgart Kunstverein, and by what Raynaud writes in the catalogue, this young man is looking for clarity.

"Abstract art has complicated everything," complains Raynaud. He decided he wanted "to try and grasp objects which are self-evident." He simplified his colour spectrum to red and white with the result that fire brigade ladders, water-level indicators and "walls" with various ornaments are all red and white and chilling and rather bare.

Iron, glass, enamel and polyester are Raynaud's materials. The clarity of traffic signs is his declared aim.

Raynaud's love of closed doors, chains, ladders with no apparent purpose and "censured" faces suggests that his psycho objects are intended to give expression to a sense of psychological compulsion—the world as a regimented prison. Or is he a romantic looking for a way out of "reality" full of signals, prohibitions and rules?

(DIE WELT, 3 January 1969)

In praise of wild destruction

The Haus am Waldsee never looked so creepy, especially the rooms downstairs in which the "Labyrinth" created for the 1966 exhibition by Bernhard Schultze unwinds itself. Here Schultze presents his destructive processes exemplified by display dummies that seem to have been turned into amorphous creatures.

This is the most comprehensive showing of the 53-year-old artist who studied in Berlin (under Willy Jaeckel) and Düsseldorf and achieved recognition only after the Second World War. Today, Schultze is one of the few internationally known and respected artists this country possesses. What were the ingredients of his success, as a personality and as an artist?

It is usual to expect German artist, painters and sculptors, to immerse themselves largely in imported art trends from America, Britain and Italy and transmute them into an individualistic, and probably German, context. With Schultze the reverse is true. It is he who is esteemed in Rome, Paris and New York, where he has been widely reviewed in exhibitions in recent years.

Schultze is esteemed perhaps because he is so "German", so totally independent of everything that may be considered in vogue. Partly Tachist, partly Surrealist, partly object designer, partly academic, Schultze, stubbornly and independently, a real west Prussian, found his own style, also in the British sense of having found his art.

The earliest works on display date from 1947. Along with many young Germans, Schultze began then to throw the first bridges across the twelve fateful years of artistic levelling and in-breeding. He began with small surrealistic pictures mostly in dark colours.

Both the fantastic and the dark elements reflected what had been seen and experienced. War and its aftermath. Whether landscape or person, everything ended in a triumph of destruction.

Trökes, Uhlmann and Giles also painted in this manner in those years. There was a need to find a specific German standpoint to prevailing artistic movements from which Germany had been cut off for so long.



One of the rooms in the Bernard Schultze exhibition in Berlin
(Photo: Reinhard Friedrich)

Schultze's first breakthrough came in 1952 under the influence of American abstract expressionism. He belonged to the first German Tachists, a group of painters especially concerned with the abstract, colours which appeared as a frozen kinetic process on the canvas, purposeless, with no objective relevance.

Looking at these Schultze pictures now it is obvious that they do differ from those of the first protagonists of this movement, Goetz, Thieler, Trier and Greis. Behind the Pollock lienation lurk figurative or vegitative motifs. These are now easily recognisable by comparison with Schultze's later works.

Collectors of abstract painting began too to bring back their pictures to Schultze. "When I look at it for a long time I discover it is full of faces and heads and hands," complained one.

The truth is that Schultze really only found himself, to use the popular phrase, when he began to resist the purely abstract and use various materials such as wire. These slowly began to grow out of his painting and to acquire expression.

Migofs is what Schultze eventually called his fully plastic compositions that recall the vegitative and animal worlds, rank growth and the fantastic creatures from the world of Hieronymous Bosch. Daemonic elements began to appear as of themselves, a distinct world phosphorescent in poisonous colours, created with technical mastery and astonishing artistic clarity. Schultze's many beautiful worked details are often compared with quotations from his favourite author, Jean Paul.

The Migofs, which Noack even partly cast in bronze, led on to drawings in the sixties containing pasted-in colour photos which Schultze later replaced with his own brushwork, as might be expected of a student of Jaeckel. Now Schultze is again returning to painting, using more components, especially synthetics.

His backgrounds are carefully constructed often a patently ironic treatment of object palting. This effect is also achieved in his landscapes, self-portraits, genre scenes and hands with all their hundreds of detail.

Encompassing in a few words what Schultze has achieved since 1947 it might be said that his art is valid in the world in which he lives. It is, all things considered, despite flights to the moon, as significant for us to day as ever it was.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 5 January 1969)

MODERN LIVING

The quirks of people who seek a marriage partner in the ad columns

SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LONELY

To further sociological research marriage advertisements inserted in eight newspapers in this country over a period of 14 days were studied. The results have been analysed with all the weaponry at the command of learning. Most appeared anonymously, all except seven. Two women and five men gave full details of themselves, which at the turn of this century would have been unheard of.

Putting advertisements in the paper to find a marriage partner is an older custom than most people would imagine. Probably the oldest advertisement in any archives is taken from the *Frag- und Anzeige-Nachrichten* of Frankfurt 230 years ago. It read: "An honest maid, unmarried and in good health is looking for her happiness."

Today advertisements in the papers are a little more sophisticated. In the first quarter of this century it was very uncommon for a women to put an advertisement in the paper. Now it is mainly women that do so. This development has nothing to do with female emancipation or the excess of females in the population.

Marriage gives a women more prestige than it does a man. Women who put advertisements in papers probably do not have so many marriage opportunites. According to the survey carried out by Dr Peter Kaupp of the sociological institute of Mainz University no more than 23.6 per cent of the persons who put advertisements in the papers investigated were men.

Who can say what success these lonely people had? According to a survey conducted by the Emnid Institute a few years ago something like two per cent of marriages contracted in this country were arranged either from an advertisement or by a marriage bureau. There were then about 340,000 marriages annually, perhaps more, and it must be accepted that not all the people asked answered with complete frankness.

Women sought a man of character with humour and intelligence. These qualities can up repeatedly in the advertisements. Fewer requests were made for a mature, solid, critical man of standing.

Men who inserted advertisement did not ask for quite the same things. For the men the most important quality was a sense of humour. Then they asked for



women who were tolerant and full of vitality. They wanted a charming, natural wife.

The qualities the advertisers mentioned about themselves—with the women such qualities is a good housewife, lover of children, happy family life —were also very different.

Women who were full of character, sensible, reliable and tolerant were not so much in evidence. Women did not see themselves with these qualities but rather as charming and natural. Sixty years ago women put ads in the papers saying that they were "respectable" and "gay", changes due to sociological factors. The men they sought needed to be "kind, brave, distinguished and simple." Nowadays there is equality of the sexs; and now human qualites are emphasised rather than qualities that underline the difference in the sexes.

Nowadays the view people have of themselves, particularly people who put marriage advertisements in the newspapers, is much more stereotyped, harsh and more to the point. People are anxious not to be misunderstood if requests are made for a partner who is industrious and economical. Expressions such as "tolerant, frank, dynamic personality with a worldly viewpoint" are often used. Often it is difficult to distinguish what is just fashionable from the real personal description.

The most important parts of the insertion invariably appear at the beginning and never at the end of the advertisement. Most advertisers are reticent about themselves, the men more so than the women, but they are decisive and outspoken about the qualities they expect in their partners. More than twice as many advertisements, according to Dr Kaupp, were clear about the other person but guarded about themselves. The circle of friends was generally expected to be small but not too small.

It was a persistent feature of the survey to find that the points not mentioned were more important than the points mentioned. People were, however, loathe to praise themselves too highly, although, of course, completely negative comments never appeared. This would have detracted from the value of the advertisement.

Dr. Kaupp said: "We accept that the qualities the advertisers list of themselves are near the truth and it follows that those seeking a marriage partner have not found anyone to value these points." Or is all this a case of dealing with the awkward and shy?

Not all the people who inserted advertisements did so with a view to seeking a marriage partner. Perhaps this was the case because so many advertisers assumed that by putting an advertisement in such columns it followed that they were looking for some one to marry. The assumption that the advertiser sought someone to share his or her life was self-evident. Advertisements that referred to holidays and meeting to enjoy hobbies and pleasures together had the assumption that it was with a view to marriage, or that marriage was not entirely discounted.

Expressions such as "to be together harmoniously" or "contact with a delightful women", or "a charming person" or "someone to tame a wild younger life" all indicated that marriage was at the back of the advertisement.

Tolerance was the most frequently referred to quality, not only in religious matters but also in worldly affairs. It was expected in questions of a sexual-moral nature.

From twenty to seventy

The average age of the persons included in the survey was 37.1 for the women and 39.3 for the men. The youngest person was a girl of 20 and the oldest a lady of 73. The average age lowered in cases of women who were seeking a partner for the first time, 33.8 years and 37.6 years for the men.

The woman who advertised had, speaking again in averages, been married for the first time at 23.7 years and the men 26. Most of the advertisements were inserted as a last resort.

The higher average age has been obvious for generations and is partly the result of the disintegration of family life as a whole. Unlike the case in the past people who were unmarried have no alternative but either to go into an old people's home or to remarry. The possibilities of finding a suitable partner—for instance in a sports club, at a sports meeting or in travel -- diminish with age.

Dr Kaupp's study is entitled "Marriage advertising and its social changes". He has pointed out that many other points should be referred to in advertisements such as occupation, economic standing, hobbies and religion. He points out that for many people there are barriers to getting to know others in our society. He writes of modern trends which lack human contacts. Meeting people outside work is becoming more and more of a problem. The increasing number of advertisements that appear in the pages of a newspaper go a long way to confirming what Dr Kaupp has to say on this problem.

(Münchner Merkur, 10 January 1969)

Skin is the canvas

Colours appear not only in the rainbow but also in the end product of clicking cameras. The lenses wander lovingly over exposed areas of flesh after the bikini. Alexander has made this possible.

Twenty-five-year old Alexander works professionally using only his Christian name. He is tanned, has black hair, a wine-red jacket with black lapels. He is a visagist.

To be a visagist is not so bad. It means much more than "face". Alexander has devoted his life to making things beautiful. To achieve this be has painted legs and bosoms, hips and hands. But only at festival time!

The cosmetic firm where he works has made great play of the slogan—once you have it you will always want it.



Painting the human body opens up infinite possibilities. Colouring has only been used until now to give emphasis to the eyes, called by cosmeticians "shiny eyeliner".

Girls who have had their skin painted are not likely to meet with difficulties when attending balls where to much exposure would be frowned upon. And it was demonstrated at the Frankfurt cosmetics salon that girls so "decorated" can dance close to their partners without causing comment.

The main concern is how to keep the paint dry.

21-year-old Monika confirms that it is possible to do so. When she moved about the little flower on her naval slipped a little. Alexander then pasted something over the flower.

Did it hurt? "No but it tickled a lot." Monika remained cool during her slight embarrassment. Now she has a job with an airline. Will she go to a Fasching party again painted with flowers? "No, I feel too naked doing so." What about a bikini? "Oh yes."

The cosmetics firm where Alexander works—since 11 January—has other ideas. In their house magazine a contributor has written that in 1969 people going to Fasching Parties will no longer be going as gypsies and Harlequins but as Hippies. The costume will no longer be some fancy dress but the body itself decked out with paint.

We had better keep our eyes wide open!

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 January 1969)

The case of the man who stole the bride and the car

Police in Hattingen in the Ruhr recently had to deal with a strange case. A 35-year-old office worker arrived at the station in a state of great excitment to report that his car and bride had both been stolen. He was so overwrought that only with difficulty could police officers obtain a statement from him.

He said that he had parked his car with his bride in the back seat. He had to make a business call. When he returned car and bride were both gone. He assured police officials that his bride could not drive so she could not have moved the vehicle. It seemed on the face of things that someone had stolen both car and bride.

A radio patrol car eventually picked up the bride and brought her to the station. She confirmed that she had been "stolen".

In her statement she claimed that whilst sitting in the back of the car waiting for her husband to return from his business call a man suddenly got into the car and drove away without noticing her.

The girl was so taken aback that for a few minutes she was speechless. Then she protested and the surprised thief drove on a little further and at a quiet spot ordered his unwanted passenger out of the car. He then drove off.

So far police in Hattingen have not been able to find any trace of the thief and the car.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 11 January 1969)

Come fly with me — to the moon!

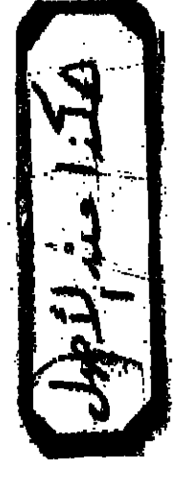
Pan Am, the American airline, has already officially received twelve bookings from Bavarians for their first flight to the moon. This has nothing to do with Fasching — the German fiesta time.

The first reservations were made by a white-collar worker and the second came from a girl working in a travel agency.

A spokesman for Pan Am said that they have had so many people ringing up asking for seats to the moon that they have been obliged to accept the bookings.

The American airline informs its prospective passengers that the day and departure hour will be notified later.

(DIE WELT, 16 January 1969)



SPORT

Inzell — sports centre, incubator and resort

INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

At the foot of Falkenstein mountain ways part. The caravan of winter sports enthusiasts with their various items of equipment splits up, skiers plodding on uphill and away from the village, skaters turning left at an enormous sign proclaiming "Inzell Ice- and Roller-Skating Centre."

There is a crowd at the entrance, from which all eyes are riveted on the glittering icy oval, this country's only 400-metre speed-skating track and reputedly the best in the world.

Inzell is well-patronised. Dutch, Swiss, Scandinavian and German skaters train in an atmosphere of international competition. Trainers gesticulate nervously, call out lap times and gaze reproachfully at their stop-watches.

Fenced in on the inside of the track is the general public. When the ordinary folk for whom ice-skating is purely and simply a hobby are not there the ice-hockey puck or curling stones hold sway. The barrier is covered with advertisements, particularly the poster with an ice-skater on it, Inzell's own advertisement for the European championships, held on 25 and 26 January.

This is a normal day at the stadium. There are no special events in progress but the pace is hectic and rows of attentive spectators are to be seen on the terraces. "They, I feel, are the most important," says Ludwig Schwabl, burgomaster of Inzell, president of the Federal Republic Speed-Skating Association and the man behind the sports centre.

"Spectators," he adds, "must be encouraged to engage in sporting activity themselves. We do not take money at the

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

gate for minor events. We want the spectators to memorise names and times. Interest as a spectator gives rise to personal ambitions."

To walk round the entire complex is like walking round a sporting labyrinth. The oblong of facilities includes covered stands for 10,000 spectators, a system of loudspeakers, swimming baths, a sauna, gymnasia, administrative blocks, adjudicators' centres and the powerhouse.

At first glance the powerhouse looks like a torture chamber in which top-rank athletes make amends for the records they did not break. The walls bristle with fearsome equipment, dumb-bells, weights, massage benches and muscle toners. It is a test centre for the astronauts of sport, men and women who have been chosen to reach new frontiors of human endurance. Olympic victors and world champions are trained to reach their peak at Inzell's powerhouse.

"As it is at present the entire complex is worth seven million Marks," Ludwig Schwabl explains. "Seventy per cent was provided by the Federal government, 23 per cent by the state of Bavaria and seven per cent by Inzell.

"Further projects are planned. This summer a football ground is to be built next to the ice-skating centre and at the express wish of the Federal Republic Amateur Athletics Association a 400-metre cinder track with field event facilities is to follow."

Is Inzell an experimental centre for the 1972 Munich Olympics? Is it to become a model sports centre? "Ice-skaters," Burgomaster Schwabl replies, "already have ideal facilities. The skiing area is being developed (Alpine and Nordic skiers and ski-jumpers already attend courses). The ice-rink is used as a roller-skating rink in summer. Tennis courts are available. The training facilities have been praised by weight-lifters, amateur boxers, the national hockey team and professional football teams Munich 1860 and Rot-Weiss Oberhausen."

The Federal government would like details of an overall plan for Inzell sports centre to be submitted by 1975. "It shouldn't take us that long," comments Herr Schwabl, whose unconventional methods have made him enemies.

There are plans for a canoe course and water-skiing ("The site is there. We need only to bulldoze out a few gravel pits."). Inzell also has ideas of building an artificial rowing regatta basin, partly with the Munich Olympics in mind.

Is sport merely intended as a decoy to improve the financial situation of a holiday resort at a time when competition for customers is fierce?

Ludwig Schwabl came out strongly in favour of a winter sports centre in Inzell after Sports League president Willi Daume's words of warning following the 1964 Innsbruck winter Olympics. "I saw a wonderful opportunity for our village," he adds.

He was strongly criticised for going it alone in this way. Schwabl, it was said, ought to worry more about local government and less about sport. Herr Schwabl has nothing but praise for Inzell's most successful public relations man and speed-skating ace, Günter Traub. "He set up record times week after week and the sports reports invariably began: 'Günter Traub of Inzell ...'."

Günter Traub dragged speed-skating from obscurity. Together with national coach Thormod Moum of Norway Traub is to tour the country as a talent scout, noting promising youngsters and negotiating with their parents. Real talents are to live in Inzell and be given encouragement and assistance at school and professional training.

Burgomaster Schwabl is ready to counter arguments that this amounts to little more than systematic breeding of record-breakers. "As long as there is only one 400-metre track in the country and Inzell is ideally suited I reckon that this is the best way of promoting youngsters. Look at fourteen-year-old Monika Pflug of Munich, for instance. It would be a tragedy if a speed-skater of her calibre were not to have the opportunity of developing to the full."

Yet Inzell is not only an incubator for speed-skating aces. It is also a sports resort. In summer the village's sports facilities are put entirely at the disposal of holidaymakers. Last summer 2,700 people were awarded diplomas for their sporting proficiency.

Once again the guided tour passes the ice stadium, which is now floodlit. Olympic gold medallist Erhard Keller chats with Bavarian youngsters. In Bavaria speed-skating is a school sport in communities where there are ice-rinks.

"They are lucky," Keller comments. When he trained in Munich it was never long before a voice over the loudspeaker gruffly announced: "Attention! The personnel have been instructed to escort speed-skaters off the rink immediately."

(DIE WELT, 4 January 1969)

Fewer all-German sports events in 1968

In 1968 all-German sport reached an absolute low, only 42 encounters taking place between the two parts of the country. Twelve events in the Federal Republic and thirty in the Soviet Zone were attended by 691 athletes.

Nearly twice as many events took place in both 1966 and 1967. Since the resumption of all-German sporting contacts on 30 October 1965 (they were broken off after the building of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961) 212 encounters have been held and 3,680 athletes have competed.

These figures do not include Soviet Zone sports propaganda troupes, whose twelve appearances in this country have invariably led to political provocation of one kind or another.

Karlheinz Giesoler, business manager of the Federal Republic Sports League, takes a dim view of future prospects: "The 35 cancellations at short notice and the trouble we have had with the sports propaganda troupes show that the other side is less interested in man-to-man contacts than in political manipulation of sport."

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 3 January 1969)

Dancing on ice

Since October last year trainer Jochen Schilling of Mannheim Ice-Skating Club has been coaching pairs Gudrun Hauss and Walter Häfner, Brunhilde Bassler and Eberhard Rausch and Frigge Drzymalla and Michael Weingart in private several evenings a week.

The three pairs dance in unison, performing a wide range of complicated figures. Three pairs in unison is something new for Europe at least and delighted the crowds and televiewers alike at Inzell ice festival, televised on New Year's Day.

Achieving exact harmony is far from easy, particularly as the three-and-a-half minute performance is given to the accompaniment of a single piece of music, Mantovani's "Born Free", rather than to bits and pieces of music assembled to suit the routine.

The three pairs are to give a repeat performance on the final day of the Federal Republic and European ice-skating championship. Mannheim is the only town in the country with three couples of a high enough standard to attempt the feat.

A joint performance on the ice by three pairs is thus unlikely to be a regular event in ice-skating but it is another show event and will no doubt prove extremely popular.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 30 December 1968)



A unique ice-rink spectacle recently occured at Mannheim, unique perhaps in the world. Three pairs danced in complete unison and harmony, interchanging partners on occasion. The couples were Brunhilde Bassler–Eberhard Rausch, Gudrun Hauss–Walter Häfner and Frigge Drzymalla–Michael Weingart.

(Photo: Kurt Neufert)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	P 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft. 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 8
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d